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1950 CONFERENCE ON CHROMATOGRAPHY IN MOSCOW

A conference on chromatography, organized by the Department of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR, was held in Moscow 21-24 November 1950. More than 350 persons, representing 105 different organizations, took part in the conference.

They included representatives of scientific research institutes, higher educational institutions, factories, Academies of Sciences of union republics, and other institutions, and they came from 26 cities of the Union, including Leningrad, Kiev, Khar'kov, Alma-Ata, Frunze, and Baku.

Twenty-four reports were heard on questions of theory, methods, and applications of chromatographic analysis, as well as discussion of preparation and studies of the properties of adsorbents used in chromatographic analysis.

Among the reports delivered were the following:

V. V. Rachinskiy, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences, presented a report on "The Radiochromatographic Method and Its Significance." This method was proposed by Ye. N. Gapon, together with D. D. Ivanenko and others, and is concerned with the employment of radioactive indicators and the use of electron counters for studying the distribution of components in the chromatographic column subsequent to the chromatographic separation of a mixture. The speaker pointed to the very great possibilities for utilization of this method, particularly in the theoretical analysis of chromatograms and in the development of methods for the prognosis of the chromatographic separation of substances. The report noted the value of this method for agricultural chemistry and soil science.

A. V. Kiselev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, and I. Ye. Neymark, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, reported on "The Structure of Silica Gels and Its Effect on Adsorption Properties and on the Separation of Hydrocarbons." Kiselev's report provided a rational classification of the structural types

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of silica gels and showed how the structural type influenced a silica gel's absorption properties. He demonstrated absolute (per unit surface) values of adsorption of vapors and adsorption from solutions, as well as heats of adsorption, all of which made possible comparison of the results obtained for silica gels of different structures. The accompanying report by Neymark cited results of the investigation of the chromatographic separation of hydrocarbons on different silica gels. He determined the influence of porosity on the dynamics of the sorption of a mixture of vapors, and also on the process of chromatographic separation.

In the report on the theme "The Chromatographic Adsorption Method for Separation of Hydrocarbons," Academician B. A. Kazanskiy and Ye. A. Mikhaylova, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, demonstrated the results of quantitative separation of aromatic hydrocarbons from their mixtures with paraffins and naphthenes. The method also permits hydrocarbons to be purified of different admixtures, for example, sulfur compounds. The authors developed methods for carrying out chromatographic separation of hydrocarbons, making it possible to state the order of separation of a mixture.

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